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weeks of notice in time with the Chicago City and County Board of Public Works for each insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the daily, 10 cents per square for each insertion. Special notices charged double the foregoing rates.

only to the constitution of the United States," evidences not only the diversity of opinion to which we have ad-

But we have still further evidence of the agreement

that this question of difference was to be settled by the supreme court in the 27th section of the bill, which provides that writs of error and appeal "shall be allowed."

and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit court of the United States, when the value of the property or the amount in controversy

&c., &c., &c., shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves the said writ of error or appeal shall be allowed and decided by said Supreme Court without regard to the value of the matter, property,

or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error on appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district

courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of *habeas corpus* involving the question of personal freedom.

but in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States—*exceptions not to be found in any other territorial bill.* Why were they made? The answer is too palpable to admit of doubt. It was to facilitate the adjudication by the Supreme Court of this very subject in controversy.

and thus permanently settle the question of territorial power. This, it will be remembered, was attempted to be effected many years before by Mr. Calhoun, and a bill for this purpose passed the Senate—for which I believe

Mr. Douglas voted.

In the face of all this, the Judge contends that, though the Supreme Court, in a case brought by writ of error or appeal from the territorial court, should decide that

the territorial legislature had no power to pass laws prohibiting the holding of slaves within its jurisdiction, "still the right of the people to make it a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Ne-

braska bill." That is, while the bill gives the Supreme Court power to adjudicate the question for the Territory, the legislature of the Territory is left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their

own way. Thus he asserts a power above the constitution, and utterly repudiates the express limitation contained in the grant itself—"subject only to the constitution of the United States."

No one regrets it more than the writer of this communication, who has ever entertained a warm friendship for the statesman who had the boldness to propose and carry

the repeal of the Missouri line,
SEPT. 13, 1855. "PHOCION."

THE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

[From the Albany Atlas and Argus, Sept. 11.]

1st. Hostility to slavery in the Territories; 2d. Approval of a restrictive law; 3d. Addition of a year or more of non-

But this platform, though mutually agreed upon in committee as the basis of a union, was subsequently al-

tered in the republican convention by the addition of a resolution against the United States Supreme Court and the validity of its decision in the Dred Scott case, and a declaration of the right and duty of Congress to legislate

slavery out of the Territories, and by additional resolutions of an extreme sectional and abolition character. Thus altered and adopted, they were made the basis of nominations for governor and lieutenant governor; and

the ticket, thus embodying these extreme views, in the persons of extreme partisans of the Seward school, was offered to the Americans for their acceptance, with the privilege of filling up the vacant places of canal commissioners and minor functionaries.

The Americans, who had sat for two days waiting for the adoption of the platform of the committee of conference, were excited and quite angry when they saw it thus metamorphosed. They denounced it as a trick and an

full ticket upon the misused and maltreated platform which had been agreed upon in the beginning. The two conventions (the republicans having also nominated a full

Circumstances had brought them near enough together to find their points of mutual repulsion, and they flew

The result shows that there is a "higher law" in politics than leaders and cliques, who sometimes affect to

regulate them, realize. The antagonism between the republicans of this State and the Americans is congenial with each. The American party is the child of antipathies, and the republican party the creature of sympathies.

consolidate the two at this time would be to prove that neither had a right to exist in the beginning, or that both had ceased to have any of their original character. The future paths of the two associations point also in

They have separated. The republicans proclaim once

ly that they can elect their ticket without the American vote; and they say, less loudly, that they can give the thirty-five votes of the republican party, as a unit, in favor of the nomination of Wm. H. Seward for President in

1860.
The Americans, on the other hand, point to their alliances in other States, and especially in the South, and rest upon the nationality of their organization and of

Both sides, we think, have weakened themselves by tampering with their political consistency in their efforts at union. The republicans have tainted their creed and

alienated large classes of their supporters by their warfare upon the rights of the free-laboring masses of naturalized citizens in this State. The Americans have narrowed their platform by attempting to circumscribe it within the national bounds of Southern

If we have referred at length to the proceedings of these conventions, it is not for the purpose of interfering in the contest, or taking sides with either of the belligerents. It is not profitable entertainment to democrats to

spend their time in gazing upon the factional feuds of their opponents. Let us turn our attention to our own affairs. Let democrats look to their own ranks. We are on the eve of an important election. We are capa-

Let us be wise, discreet, moderate in council. Let us,

above all, be united; and so disappoint the only remaining hope of our antagonists. There is much for us to do. We have to fill important county offices, a delegation to Congress, and the house of assembly, beside the State

others soon to be nominated. We are not so strong but that we may throw away all these elements of political power. If we are wise we will, by mutual concession, turn them all to the benefit of the united party, and contribute to the fabric of democratic consolidation in this

State upon a basis that will defy the storms of faction for the future, both within and without.

Everything remains peaceable at quarantine, and the utmost good feeling apparently exists between the rebels and the military now quartered on Staten Island. The encampment of the 8th regiment is represented to be a healthy one. The Guard went through a drill.

parade yesterday in the presence of over 2,000 spectators.—*N. Y. Herald, Sep. 13.*

A CAT RACE.—According to the "*Messenger*" of Leige, (to be pronounced Mews on this occasion,) a match of this nature took place three nights ago in that town. Eighteen cats, belonging to different persons in the quarter of the

city called the *Océan-Nesse*, were taken a distance of a league and ¹/₂ loose at midnight. In exactly half-an-hour after the cats reached home and carried away the prize and all the others arrived in rapid succession. Three

tions, whose roving disposition triumphed over every sporting sentiment, did not, however, make their appearance until after sunrise. Their names have, consequently, been scratched out of all other subsequent racing engagements.

[illegible]
